



PUBLISHED DAILY & TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 7, 1881.

From the dawn of English civilization down to the present time public opinion has been the only permanent force upon which laws have depended for their efficient execution. The public opinion of this country is that the white race must be the rulers, and must not be subordinated to the black or the yellow in the conduct of either its State or its national affairs, and that, especially, must be so until the African and Mongolian races have reached the same standard of intelligence, civilization, and efficiency as that possessed by the Caucasian residents of the land. This being acknowledged, and we have yet to hear that it is denied by any reasonable man, a comparison of an extract from the President's inaugural address with one from a recent article by Chief Justice Chase, of Mississippi, will, we feel assured, convey to the mind of intelligent and fair minded readers the impression that the Judge, and not the President, in at least the respect alluded to, is the better statesman. The President says:

"The free enjoyment of equal suffrage is still in question, and a frank statement of the issue may aid its solution. It is alleged that in many communities negro citizens are practically denied the freedom of the ballot. In so far as the truth of this allegation is admitted it is answered that in many places honest local government is impossible if the mass of uneducated negroes are allowed to vote. These are grave allegations. So far as the latter is true it is the only palliation that can be offered for opposing the freedom of the ballot. Bad local government is certainly a great evil which ought to be prevented; but to violate the freedom and sanctity of the suffrage is more than an evil—it is a crime, which, if persisted in, will destroy the government itself."

The Judge says:

"Governments cannot live by the means which revolutions justify, any more than health can be maintained by the strong medicines sometimes necessary to preserve life. The ballot box must speak the unbiased verdict of all the law-abiding citizens; and that verdict must be made, not by force or fraud, but by such limitations of the right of suffrage as will no longer leave intelligence and virtue at the mercy of brutality and crime. Standards of education and property must be enacted which, for a time, will disfranchise many, and to the attainment of which, by the rigid application of the African and national governments must afford every possible facility and aid. In the work the men of the North must aid and not obstruct. They must understand, once for all, that the Anglo-Saxon race will not be governed by the African, and if they are wise, they will content themselves with siding those who propose that the African shall be wisely, justly and fairly governed by the Anglo-Saxon. They must never forget that they themselves forced this stupendous problem on the people of the South, against all their protests and all their struggles to prevent it."

The manner in which the crowd isled, and in fact dispersed, the executive, legislative and judicial procession is preceded from the Senate chamber to the grand stand at the east front of the Capitol, last Friday, shows plainly enough that though some Americans may even be flackies, the vast majority of them are no respecters of persons, and that, provided their number be sufficient, they will shore and push a President, a Senator, and a Chief Justice, in order to obtain an eligible position, with as little compunction as they would a beggar.

Superstitious people believe that President Garfield's administration will be an unlucky one because it commenced on Friday. But how can that be when Friday is the most modern Free-day, and Free, in the old Saxon sense from which the English people came, was the goddess of peace and joy and fruitfulness, whose emblems, history says, "borne aloft by dancing maidens, brought increase to every field and stall they visited."

A duel was fought in New Orleans last week between two negroes, one of whom was killed. This we suppose will be sufficient to make dealing disgusting to even such a constitutional duelist as Col. Cass, of South Carolina. It had already become so to most of the right thinking people of the country, South as well as North.

Secretary Blaine says he likes "regulars in politics as well as in war." This readily accounts for his reported opposition to the support that some of his party were disposed to render the Mahabones.

The February number of The Southern Historical Society Papers has been received from its publishers, in Richmond. Among its contents are: Battle of Monocacy and Advance on Washington, Proof that Lieut. Meigs, of Sheridan's Staff, was Killed in Fair Creek, of Hatcher's Run, Col. J. B. Baldwin's interview with Mr. Lincoln, An Official Paper which was Never Sent, &c., &c.

From the publishers, John E. Potter & Co., Philadelphia, we have received the March number of Potter's American Magazine. Its leading article is, Through the Heart of Virginia, a beautifully illustrated account of the country from Washington to Danville, along the line of the Midland Railroad, Green's Mansion House, in this city, is one of the illustrations, and the Midland road is spoken of in the highest terms.

The Southern Clinic for February has been received from its publishers, in Richmond. Among its varied contents are many matters that will be of interest to the physicians in the State.

PROBABLE MILLIONAIRE.—A case is in litigation in the New York courts wherein the heirs of Jno. G. Leake lay claim to \$4,000 acres of land in the counties of New York, Westchester, Putnam, Albany, Dutchess, Columbia, Saratoga, Rensselaer, Herkimer, Delaware, Sullivan, etc., assumed to have escheated to the State of New York, and which would appear from confusion on the part of the State, as evidenced by an act passed in 1863 acknowledging one James Hay, since deceased, as heir at law of said John G. Leake, and making settlement with him, never escheated at all. Mr. Thomas McNeven, a citizen of Richmond, is one of the heirs.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

The Loudoun county jail has not a prisoner in it.

The work on the eastern extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway to Newport News is being vigorously pushed forward.

Twenty-four persons left Rappahannock county last week to make their homes in Missouri, and thirty-two left Grayson county for Texas.

Mr. Reuben E. Gardner, who represented the county of Hanover for several years in the House of Delegates, died in Richmond Saturday morning.

Mr. Frank Carson, owner of Montpelier, the home of President Madison, died at that place on Monday morning last, after a brief illness of pneumonia, aged about 58 years.

W. A. Brainer, while on his way home from Round Hill, Loudoun county, on Saturday in a two horse wagon, got his wagon stuck in a snow drift and was not able to get home with it.

The snow in and about Bloomfield, Loudoun county, is from 6 to 10 inches deep. The roads are blocked to the depth of 5 and 6 feet, in some places with snow drifts. Travel in wheel vehicles is almost impossible.

The steam cannery, bark and rumo mills of John G. Hunkamp, at Frederickburg, were destroyed by fire Saturday night, together with a large stock of manufactured materials. The loss is \$35,000; insurance, \$8,250.

The numerous friends of Rev. G. W. Pappas, of Farmwell, Loudoun county, will be pleased to learn that he is recovering from his recent attack of paralysis, and it is hoped that he will soon be able to resume his ministerial duties.

Jessie Griffith, living near Swansboro, Pittsylvania county, went to Chatham, on Wednesday, and lodged at a complaint with the court against a horse driver named Lester, for stealing his wife and taking her away to one of the western counties of the State.

Mrs. Tinsbloom, wife of John Tinsbloom, residing near Hart's Store, in Westmoreland county, whilst in the paroxysm of a fit; the other day, fell into the fire, and was so severely burned before assistance could be rendered that it is thought death must ensue.

W. O. Fekker, was convicted at Danville on Friday of counterfeiting United States coins, and sentenced to the penitentiary for four years. Wm Cook was convicted of house-breaking, on two charges, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years in one case and four in the other.

A suit has been instituted in the Circuit Court of Richmond by J. M. Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg, and ex-sheriff administrator of Silas C. Miller, deceased, against the Richmond and Danville Railroad Company. Miller, who was a brakeman in the employ of the railroad company, was run over by one of the company's cars at Greensboro, N. C., and received injuries from which he died a short time afterward. The plaintiff claims that the company is liable for damages, and accordingly brings suit for \$10,000.

Joseph T. Keese, bookkeeper at the National Bank of Virginia in Richmond, of which Mr. J. W. Lockwood, formerly of this city, is cashier, has defaulted for about \$23,000, nearly all of which has been paid good by his friends and securities. Keese, who had charge of the individual accounts, had hid his name by false entries, which he had carried on for several years. He is reported to have left for parts unknown. He is well connected in the city, and was quite popular. His systematic appropriation of the funds of the bank is attributed to the fact he has had.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Russian cosses are moving for a little more freedom for themselves.

Terms of peace with the Boers have been telegraphed to South Africa from London.

It has been snowing steadily in Scotland for seventy hours, and traffic is blocked. Many shipwrecks are reported on the coast.

The ambassadors of Constantinople and the Turkish delegates held their first formal conference on the Greek question yesterday.

Advices from Lima to February 6 show that although efforts to form a government of some kind have been renewed none has yet been established.

A gig belonging to the Carberus, a vessel stationed at Melbourne for the defense of the colony, has been blown up by a torpedo and five of the crew killed.

The London papers say that immediate arrests may be expected under the Coercion bill, and that, among others, Dillon will probably be taken into custody to day. A number of Land League meetings were held yesterday, which were very largely attended.

There has been an appalling earthquake at Ischia, in the bay of Naples. One hundred and two bodies have been found at Casamassima, and many others are under the ruins of the buildings. In the village district of Lacco alone thirteen houses were destroyed and five persons killed. A dispatch from Rome reports that at Casamassima figures were opened in the streets fifty centimeters wide. Many people fled from the town and camped in the fields.

THE EUROPEAN MIDDLE.—The splendor of reception given by Mr. Hayes a few nights since to the D. plomats of Czar reveals very vividly the fact that diplomacy is one of the great moving forces in the world's history. In glancing over the array of distinguished men present on that occasion, representatives of all the great Powers of Europe, the rift of time naturally presents itself. How many, if any of them, can discern through the mists of futurity the form of the spectre of dissolution which is slowly moving on the nations of the Old World? Does the Turkish Minister see it—has it appeared to the British Minister? Does the Minister from Russia comprehend that it is taking shape? The theory as broached in this paper for some time past is, that Russia, in secret alliance with Germany, Austria, Italy, Spain and the Imperialists of France, representing strong Personal Government, as opposed to Constitutional Government, has been laboring, since the days of the French Commune, to lay such a train as shall eventually, in its explosion, overthrow England, the great antecursor of Parliamentary rule of Europe. In order to do this the gradual parceling out of Turkey between Powers connected with the conspiracy—Russia and Austria especially—is ordained, and the next step will be the Russian advance on India. Finally, at the propitious moment, the Mediterranean Powers, to wit, Austria, Italy and Spain, backed by Russia and Germany and by France, if the Empire be re-established in that country, will order England to surrender Cyprus, Malta and Gibraltar and remove her ships from the Mediterranean sea. England, naturally, will refuse, and thence will arise a protracted struggle. The Russian movement against India is now in progress via Mary and Herat. Skobelev's march through Turkistan is tending to Merv; from Merv he will proceed to Herat, where, joined by Russia's ally Ayoub Khan and by the Shah of Persia he will assist the former in his prepared campaign against the Ameer of Afghanistan. set up by the British. The war of the rival Khans, when matters shall reach this point, will mean clearly to the eyes of all that Russia is preparing the way for the march of her troops through Afghanistan into India.

The fact is there is no retreat in Russia—not a hair's breadth. As Gorchakoff long ago said: La Russie ne boude pas; elle se reconquiert; et thence lies the whole secret of her diplomacy and of the danger to England.—Washington Sunday Gazette.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

General Hancock has returned to New York. Command r Robert F. R. Lewis, of the United States Navy, late commander of the United States steamer Shenandoah, South American Squadron, who was returning home by the steamer City of Rio de Janeiro as an invalid, died at sea on February 23.

The Danville, Pa., State Hospital for the Insane was burned Saturday night. At the time of the fire the patients, nearly five hundred in number, were in the hospital chapel at evening service, and this circumstance assisted in keeping them together and under control, and they were all removed safely and without confusion. The building was completed last year at a cost of \$600,000.

The fast train north from Washington over the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad collided with a south bound train, consisting of two engines and tender, near Savers station, fifteen miles from Baltimore, on Saturday afternoon. J. Weimer Young, merchant, of Shennock, Pa., and John Oliver, of Baltimore, were killed, and twenty-eight passengers and railroad employes injured, several of them seriously, if not fatally. Mr. Hays and family were on the north-bound train, but escaped without injury.

Carlyle's Poverty.

Since Carlyle's death all sorts of reminiscences and anecdotes of him have been coming out. But there has been almost nothing in regard to his earnings which ought to be of interest, inasmuch as the pecuniary rewards of authorship is a subject that has been much discussed lately both in this country and abroad. Carlyle has for half a century been conceded to be one of the most gifted, as he has certainly been one of the most celebrated, of contemporaneous writers. It might naturally be supposed, therefore, that his pen must have secured him a modest fortune in all the years of his active employment.

Those in position to know say that his entire property will not exceed \$25,000, and that if he had not had the simplest tastes, with habits of Spartan simplicity, he would often have been cramped for means. At no time was his income from his labor, including copyright, more than \$5,000 per annum, and much of the time it was not half of this.

When he married Jenny Welch he was 31, and had already translated "Wilhelm Meister," and published the "Life of Schiller." But he was then so poor that he went to reside at Göttingen, the small property owned by his wife, and was enabled, only through her pitiful aid, to prepare the superb biographical and critical essays which introduced him to the mass of English-speaking readers.

Everybody knows of his struggles with "Sartor Resartus," and even "The French Revolution," before he could find a publisher, and that in a crisis, his whole life was a struggle for monetary independence. He was the soul of prudence and thrift; he had few wants beyond the more necessities of nature; he was without children, and a widower years before his death.

He was accustomed to say that he had more money than he could spend; but this was one of his grim satires on his continuous poverty. Hardly any man but himself would have kept out of debt; but as debt to him was one of his many forms of diabolism, he would have avoided it had he been compelled literally to subsist on a crust. His published volumes number not far from fifty, so that his estate, to name it so, represents about \$500 a volume.

It is a striking commentary on the literary profession that a man of the highest genius and broadest culture could toil at manuscripts, and have to starve, for sixty years, and have to die, at the end of the day, of a most rigid economy, an amount of money that would not meet the expenses of many a modest family in New York for a twelvemonth.

Carlyle had enough, for his desires were frugal; but he was an exception to his fellows; but his example is not encouraging solely to men who aspire to literature and have a prejudice in behalf of living. Had Carlyle been destitute of genius and scholarship, had he been a common mortal, and turned his mind to shoemaking or the management of the humblest green grocery, he would have died with his fame, to be sure, but with an ample income. Writing is even now, and it has greatly improved in twenty five or thirty years, one of the poorest of poor trades.

A TRAGEDY WITH A ROMANCE.—It will be remembered that Thomas De Jarrette, of Milton, N. C., fatally shot his sister Mollie in a house of ill fame in Danville, Va., last summer. A special to the New York Sun from Danville, dated the 5th instant, says that a day or two after the murder Mary Allen Murry, De Jarrette's affianced, came to Danville from Milton, and showed much devotion to the prisoner, visiting him daily in his cell. De Jarrette was sentenced to be hanged, but the Supreme Court granted him a new trial, which will be begun in a short time. Recently Miss Murry has not been so constant in her visits to the prisoner. It seems that at the time of her engagement to De Jarrette, Mr. Charles Gordon and Mr. Alexander Bonham, two young men of Milton, were also rival suitors for her hand. About a week ago the announcement was made by the young lady and her friends that she was to be married to Mr. Bonham, and that the marriage was fixed for next Thursday night. Last Friday evening Mr. Gordon went to see the young lady, and she told him that she had come to the conclusion that he was the only one she had ever loved, and who was willing to marry him. Gordon, although he knew that her marriage with Bonham was fixed for Thursday night, proposed an immediate solemnization of the nuptials. On Saturday morning he obtained the marriage license, and in the evening a magistrate, with witnesses, met the couple by appointment on a bridge, which crosses the stream near his suburb of Milton, and there Miss Murry and Gordon were quietly married. De Jarrette is quite ill in his cell, whether because of this marriage or long confinement is not known.

A LAUGH AT BEACONFIELD'S EXPENSE.—The debate in the British House of Lords on the question of the retention or abandonment of Candahar has excited an unusual amount of interest. At its close a curious incident occurred. After the division, in which the government was beaten by 59 votes—an unexpectedly large majority as the Conservative majority in the Peers is only 63—Lord Beaconsfield, apparently in a drowsy fit of abstraction, walked slowly up to the Treasury bench, as if he were about to resume the front seat he occupied when Prime Minister. On reaching it, and finding Earl Granville in occupation, he smiled to himself, quickly crossed round and crossed the House to the opposition benches, where there was a general laugh. Lord Beaconsfield himself joining in the hilarity—a thing never seen before by mortal man. And the adverse majority being in the other chamber, this might have been thought to forebode the return of "Endymion" to his old seat; but as things are at present, the move towards the Treasury benches appears to have been made a little too soon. But who knows?

Last Tuesday the remains of a young man named Dan Mix, employed as a laborer on the Richmond and Alleghany railroad, were found in the canal-lock at Balcroft Falls. Mix lived near Franklin Court House, and it is believed that the cause of his death, which is attributed to suicide, was disappointment in a love affair with a young woman of that county. He had been very dependent for several days prior to his disappearance.

The cheapest method to cheat the undertaker (who is generally wrong when Coughs and Colds prevail) is to buy and use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup. It always cures.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7, 1881.

General Mahaboe has at length made his appearance in the Senate. He entered the chamber this morning accompanied by Senator Don Cameron, and, after removing his overcoat in the republican cloak room, took his seat among the republicans on the floor. All the other Senators, both republicans and democrats, gave him a hearty welcome, going to his seat, where he held quite a reception. As soon as the Senate had been called to order, and the Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Bullock, had delivered the opening prayer, in which he invoked divine blessings upon the Senators who had been called to Cabinet positions, Senator Johnston and General Mahaboe, arm in arm, advanced to the Vice President's desk, where the latter was sworn in, taking the modified oath, and when introduced to the Vice President, giving him his left hand. The new Senator then returned to his seat where he received those members of the Senate who had not yet called upon him. Among those who had the longest talk with him was Senator Wade Hampton.

The General's correspondence had a short interview with him during which he said he came to the Senate with no enemies to punish and no friends to reward; that he was at peace with and entertained good will toward all the Senators, and that all of them were as well disposed as he is the Senate would treat; his business in short order and without any trouble, and adjourn, though it is immaterial to him whether the session be long or short. He said that he believed the usual custom was for new Senators to come to the Capitol and be introduced to their fellow members, but that it had been really impossible for him to do so, and that he felt gratified that so many of the other senators had not stood upon that custom, but had called upon him at his hotel. About politics he said never a word, but did say that he expected to come over to Alexandria frequently, not only, as the Gazette's correspondent suggested, to recuperate his strength by treading upon his native soil, but that he might never forget that there is a people to whom he is responsible. Continuing, he said that suffrage was a powerful force; that it had once puzzled him to fully comprehend what Jefferson said about all men being politically free and equal, and also to get exactly at Gen. Wise's meaning about fighting within the Union, but that he understood both now. The latter remark being suggestive of war memories, the Gazette's correspondent said that such memories were unpleasant to him on account of their loss of opportunity, but that he thought he had lost an opportunity during the war, when, owing to non-support, he had failed to contribute to the capture Grant, Mead and Hancock. All three of whom were almost within his grasp, and that he had done so there was no telling what the Confederacy would have done for him, though his high officials were slow in throwing favors in his direction. Two General looks considerably older than he did a few years ago, and his hair now is very gray. He has a handsome suit of rooms at the Arlington Hotel, where his wife and his son and daughter are staying with him. He was the subject of interest about the Senate this morning, and his personal appearance was warmly noticed, and his probable political influence discussed generally, not only on the floor, but in the crowded galleries.

The republicans of the Senate held a caucus to day to determine what course to pursue with reference to the reorganization of the Senate. It is possible they may resolve to attempt to adjourn until all the vacancies on the republican side shall have been filled, but the democrats, having the third in hand, will refuse to agree to this, and will base their refusal upon the fact that they are here at the call of the President to confirm such nominations as he may send to them, and that it is unnecessary to detain them here for two or three weeks merely for the purpose of essaying an attempt to change a few officers of the body and to reorganize the committees upon a republican basis. When the republicans had possession of the Senate they gave the democrats three unimportant committees, but when the democrats got control they gave the republicans four; and it is understood that some of the republican members are wise enough to see that the proposed attempt to get possession of the committees is a forlorn hope, and will be content with the four committees they had last term. It is understood that Mr. Davis will take the position that as the Senate is so nearly divided each party take half of the committees, but that the democrats say they will have all or only the four they now hold.

The Vice President, to day, appointed J. C. Rusk, of New York, as his private Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Bullock, Chaplain of the Senate, was among those who were introduced to Senator Mahaboe to day. In the course of their conversation he asked the Senator to which of the Christian denominations he belonged. The Senator replied that he held them all in equal esteem.

A meeting of the Yorktown Commission was held in the room of Senator Johnston in the Capitol this morning, at which Senator Butler and Representative Loring, were appointed a committee on invitations to the centennial, and Senator Johnston and ex Representative Gordon were appointed to make arrangements with the Yorktown Association for the use of certain buildings to be erected by the latter.

It is reported that Senator Don Cameron says that Hayes was obstinate, but that Garfield is utterly unreliable, and that the latter's administration has already gone to the bad.

As there was nothing before the Senate to day, it adjourned soon after it met, but had hardly done so before Mr. Pruden, one of the President's Secretaries, appeared at the door with a communication from the President, supposed to contain some important nominations.

Geo. M. Parker has been appointed postmaster at Smithfield, Isle of Wight county, Va., vice Peter T. Blount, declined, and M. J. Meyerhoffer, Jr., at Good Mills, Rockingham county, vice E. J. H. Good, resigned.

Delegations of Alexandrians are pressing the claims of Mr. Lucas and the other those of Berkley for the postmastership of that city, were here Saturday and called upon Senator Johnston. The spokesman of the former was Mr. Robert Lee, and of the latter one of Mr. Berkley's sons. The Senator asked them if they were not a little "preposterous" considering the fact Mr. McKee's term does not expire for about a year and a half.

The crowd here last week has diminished appreciably, and some of the hotels are beginning already to show signs of dullness; but the Capitol, or rather the Senate side of it, was thronged with visitors this morning. All the trains leaving the city for the North and West are crowded to their utmost capacity, and great difficulty is even yet experienced in obtaining seats in them.

Horticultural Society.

The District of Columbia Horticultural Society held its February meeting at German Hall, Washington, D. C., on the 23d ult., with President John Saul in the chair.

After the usual routine business, including the election of J. H. Gray and Howard L. Price as members, Prof. Charles O. Riley, the chief of the U. S. Entomological Commission, delivered an address on "Some Insects Injurious to Shade Trees and the Cicada or Periodical Locust." He treated of the flat-headed and round headed apple tree borer the white marked tussock moth and the box worm in addition to the cicada, and illustrated his subject with charts. He gave the prominent points in the peculiar habits and transformations of these insects and the best methods of preventing their ravages, and showing in a marked degree

how wonderfully these minute elements of creation are adapted by an All-wise Providence to the respective places they are designed to occupy in the economy of nature. In the course of the address he alluded to the custom that too much prevails of pruning of large limbs of trees without properly protecting the wounds so made, and thereby inviting the depredations of insects. Prof. Riley stated that the best plan for protecting an orbard from the ravages of the locusts, was to turn in a lot of hogs about the time the insects were making their first appearance and the swine would eat them as they emerged from their holes. From all the statistics that have been gathered it appears that there are about 22 different broods of these locusts coming in the different parts of the U. S.—some of them at intervals of 13 and others 17 years; and when it sometimes happens that one of the 13 and one of the 17 year broods come together at the same place, then they are very numerous and destructive, and this will be the case this year in some portions of Maryland. The 17 year brood, No. 22, which appeared in 1868 will appear again in 1885 in some parts of Maryland and Virginia. It will be remembered by many that the 17 year brood of 1860 and 1877 occurred in Fairfax county, Va., and will be there again in 1894.

A general discussion followed the address, in which Prof. Saunders spoke of the difficulty of having the trees in the city properly pruned with the inadequate force at the disposal of the Park Commissioners, and to show how vast was the labor that had been performed, he stated that there had been upwards of 60,000 trees planted on the streets, involving the removal of 350,000 cart loads of earth for a long distance. The destruction of trees and tree boxes, and also the flowers and shrubbery, in the reservations was also much to be deplored, owing to the laxity and inadapted strength of the police force.

The ordal thinks of the society were extended to Prof. Riley for his address.

Prof. Riley asked why crosses and other bulbs sometimes developed foliage instead of bloom, and

Mr. Saul thought it was owing to their being kept too warm. There is another question, however, whether it is not due to a degeneracy in the stock similar to that which makes cucumbers instead of melons.

Col. Curtis was appointed to prepare an essay for the next meeting.

There was a very superior lot of blooms upon the tables, consisting of tea roses, cyclamen, begonias, geraniums, abutilons, heliotropes, azaleas, camellias, orobis and primulas, contributed by Messrs. Saul, Clark and Fowler, which were distributed to the ladies.

The society then adjourned.

W. GILLINGHAM, Secretary.

February 28, 1881.

Reasons for Declining.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 4, 1881.

To the editor of the Alexandria Gazette:

Allow me to tender my hearty commendation to you for your manly and able article of the 23rd ult. on the action of the "Blues" of Washington relative to the inauguration of Garfield, copies of your paper containing said article having been mailed me by a lady friend.

Being a native of old Alexandria, and having been about since 1859, I took an active interest in the proposed visit of our country, the Richard Volunteers, to Washington. We could have, in a "pinch," stood the command of Sherman—the man who burned Columbia—but could not swallow the whole dose as administered by that loyal of most all loyal bands, the Grant Blues; hence our declination to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

Fearing that you may get only a garbled report of the correspondence between our captain and Col. Corbin and Gen. Field, I mail you to day one of our Columbia papers containing it in full. Pardon me for thus trespassing upon your valuable time.

Very respectfully yours,

W. B. McDANIEL.

HEADQUARTERS.

RICHLAND VOL. RIFLE COMPANY.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 2, 1881.

Gen. C. L. Field, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR SIR—I beg herewith to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering letter and courteous invitation of the 28th ult. to my command, and would almost wish that we had time to reciprocate our action declining to participate in the inaugural ceremonies.

Having incurred a very heavy expense in reorganizing our company (in which undertaking we received no help from the State,) the men under my command were too loyal to themselves, to their State and to yourself as a representative Southern man, to incur any additional expense for the purpose of participating in a celebration in connection with which, in its primary arrangements, you have been subjected to such gross indignities by the "Grant Blues."

Need we say that, had circumstances been otherwise we would have been only too proud to place ourselves under the command of so gallant a leader and so true a gentleman as yourself? Failing to be with you, we can but wish that you, by your manly consistency and gentlemanly deportment, may win new laurels not only from your Southern friends, but also from the representatives of our sister States of the North.

Assuring you, my dear sir, that you will never receive a warmer welcome than from the Richard Volunteer Rifle Company, should we ever have the pleasure of meeting you, General, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. N. RICHMOND.

Captain Commanding.

MARRIES HIS SISTER.

A tale so sad that it would bring tears to the eyes of the most hardened has just come to light in this county. Some years ago a man and wife of this county, on account of family troubles, separated, and only daughter going with the father, while the son stayed behind to share the lot of his mother. The gentleman removed to a neighboring State and engaged in an agricultural life and accumulated considerable property. His wife in the meantime had drifted away to San Francisco, Cal. Years rolled by, and the gentleman died without ever revealing the blight of his early life to his daughter, she being too young at the time of the separation to remember anything about it. Soon after the mother died, and the son having no friends in California, and yearning for the love and confidence of the friends and relatives of his boyhood, came back and settled in Kentucky. Last summer the young lady came to this State on a visit, and while spending the season at one of our water ing places met this young man, and, attracted by his polished manner and cultured mind, fell in love with him. He, equally as charmed by her winsome face and feminine grace, reciprocated the feeling, and after a short courtship they were married, both totally ignorant of the terrible mistake they were making. A few days ago the old family lawyer, who was the wife's father, who, by the way, knew all the past life of her father, came to see the young married couple, and during his stay learned the history of the young man. Struck by the similarity of the young husband's history and that of his wife's father, and his believing in the horrible truth, he set himself to work and learned enough to convince him that the daughter of his old friend had married her brother. The few friends who have learned the young couple's sad predicament have concluded to keep the secret and let them live as man and wife.—Louisville Courier Journal

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

VIRGINIA BONDS, &c.—J. A. Hambleton Co's. Baltimore Financial Circular of Saturday last says:

"Virginia consols opened at 83 1/2 and on large orders to buy advanced to 84. There have been so many consols purchased and taken out of our market—mostly for foreign and also for the supply of these bonds is pretty well exhausted. They are so scarce that it is almost impossible to fill large orders, and the demand seems to be unlimited. From present appearances we infer that consols will sell at 90 before July next. Ten forty's advanced from 62 1/2 to 63. We still think the 10-40's the most desirable to hold as an investment. It is true that they do not pay as much at present prices as consols, but taking into consideration the fact that in less than eight years the coupons will be 4 instead of 3 per cent, and the accretion in the value of the principal that must necessarily follow, and also considering the very low prices at which they are selling, we think they are safe and more desirable to hold than consols. Consol coupons are selling at 93 1/2 and 10-40 coupons at 94. Virginia deferred sold at 15. Peabody sold at 31 but are freely offered at that figure."

R. H. Maury & Co's. Richmond circular of same date says:

"Notwithstanding the intense stringency of the money market and the decline of the New York Exchange, in nearly all classes of securities, Virginia bonds have displayed greater strength at advancing figures, and close with a rise of about 4 per cent for the week. The transactions during the week were quite large, most of them, no doubt, taken for foreign account and there was a scarcity of the bonds for delivery. The 10-40 bonds are still regarded by some as the cheapest, and the price remains very steady at about 62 1/2."

WHOLESALE PRICES OF PRODUCE, &c.

Flour, Fine.....	\$3 75 @ 4 00
Superfine.....	5 00 @ 5 10
Extra.....	6 25 @ 6 50
Family.....	6 00 @ 6 25
Fancy brands.....	6 75 @ 7 00
Wheat, common to fair.....	1 00 @ 1 10
Good to prime.....	1 30 @ 1 40
Choice.....	1 50 @ 1 60
Corn, white.....	0 60 @ 0 65
Mixed.....	0 50 @ 0 55
Yellow.....	0 60 @ 0 65
Corn Meal.....	0 60 @ 0 65
Buckwheat.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Oats.....	0 80 @ 0 85
Butter, prime.....	0 20 @ 0 25
Common to middling.....	0 10 @ 0 15</